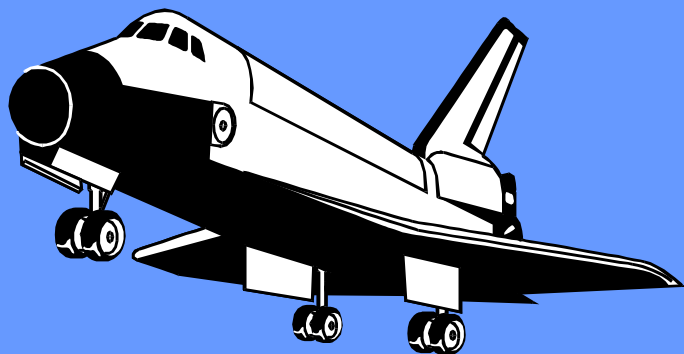


Certificate of Conformance and Alternate Release Procedures



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OVERVIEW

- Certificate of Conformance (CoC)
- Alternate Release Procedures (ARP)
- CoC and ARP Differences
- How to Make COC & ARP Work for Us





Certificate of Conformance (CoC)

What is CoC?

- Contractual mechanism IAW FAR 46.315
- Authorized by PCO/ACO
- Ktr self certifies for contractual adherence
- CoC replaces OA inspection at the



Certificate of Conformance (CoC)

When is CoC authorized?

- CoC may be authorized if the following conditions apply:
 - Acceptance of supplies based solely on the Ktr's certificate of conformance is in the gov's interest
 - Small losses would incur in the event of defect
- OR



Certificate of Conformance (CoC)

How is CoC initiated?

- Two step process
 - 1st Step - Standard CoC clause is included in the solicitation/contract (DESC E3 Clause)
 - 2nd Step - CAO grants written permission to ship under CoC
 - At time of award if Ktr has stellar



Certificate of Conformance (CoC)

When is CoC authorized?

- At time of award if a known contractor with great quality history

OR

- Based on post-award Gov't QA review, stellar performance found on
 - New Ktr capability or
 - Existing or prior Ktr with performance history that had not previously justified CoC



Certificate of Conformance (CoC)

When should CoC not be considered?

- On contracts that assign inspection to the destination
- If Ktr has history of unsatisfactory performance
- CoC should not be granted for a new Ktr with no



Certificate of Conformance (CoC)

How does CoC work?

- Ktr's CoC becomes sole basis for origin acceptance
- Removes QAR oversight from Ktr's facility
- DD Form 250 completed IAW DFARS

Appendix F-301

- Ktr annotates DD Form 250, block 21A, as
"CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMANCE"
- Ktr affixes CoC statement to DD Form 250
- CoC statement as per FAR 52.246-15,



Alternate Release Procedures (ARP)

What is ARP?

- ARP's are performed in accordance with DFARS 246.471
- A Gov't QA program tool used at origin -- *QAR continues to perform QA oversight*
- ARP allows a Ktr to release shipments as soon as orders are filled without awaiting QAR signature on shipping documents



Alternate Release Procedures (ARP)

When is ARP authorized?

- ARP is authorized by the assigned quality office of the CAO (now the DESC Region/Office Quality Group) when the following conditions apply:
 - Continuity of Ktr's production permits the government to establish a systematic



Alternate Release Procedures (ARP)

How is ARP initiated?

- DFSCR 4155.1 provides policy guidance
 - The office assigned QA oversight of the contract
 - recommends to the regional quality manager
 - that ARP be initiated
 - Recommendation shall include performance



Alternate Release Procedures (ARP)

How does ARP Work?

- QAR continues to perform QA oversight at origin
- Batch quality confirmed by QAR
- QAR not required to be present during truck, drum, cylinder or pipeline shipments
- Shipments occur without QAR signature



Alternate Release Procedures (ARP)

How does ARP Work?

- DD Form 250 completed IAW DFARS Appendix F-301 and ARP statement per DFARS 246.471 para. (b)(3)(i)
 - Ktr annotates DD Form 250, block 21A, as
“ALTERNATE RELEASE PROCEDURES”
 - Ktr affixes ARP statement to DD Form 250



ARP & CoC Differences

So what's the difference between ARP and CoC?

- ARP is an internal tool used by the assigned quality office while CoC is contractual
- ARP does not become the sole basis for acceptance as QAR still routinely surveils the Ktr



ARP and CoC

How do we make ARP and CoC work for us?

- Follow the FAR and DFARS guidance
- Inform Ktr of CoC procedures during pre/post award
- Re-enforce guidance to all DESC-BQ detailing ARP & CoC procedures
- Advise Quality Managers that as the quality element of the

GAC there are responsibilities for issuing permitted CoC